

THE DAILY NEWS.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Office No. 13 Hayne Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One copy, twelve months, \$10; six months, \$5; three months, \$2.50. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertisements: One line, first week, 10 cents; second week, 8 cents; third week, 6 cents; fourth week, 5 cents. Longer notices by special arrangement. For rates of advertising, apply to the Proprietors.

CHARLESTON.

SAURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold closed in New York quiet at \$9 a \$94.
—Cotton closed dull, with a decline of 1/4; Up-lands 16.
—Most for exportation from Australia is frozen and packed in that condition.
—Mr. Dabney cannot leave his room, and Cabinet Councils are held in his chamber.
—The "International" and "Mississippi" editors, it is said, will go into town to-day.
—There are five vessels on their way from Bremen with emigrants for Texas.
—Dr. Malin's success with yellow fever, it is said, came from giving no medicine at all.
—The union fugitives in Paris are wearing garbs with diamond buckles.
—The appearance of ice at Ocala, Fla., is announced.
—Joseph Bonaparte's old country-seat, Bordenstown, N. Y., has been sold to a milician for \$12,000.
—The town election at Hartford, Conn., was carried by the Democrats on Monday by about 800 majority.
—The Masonic Temple at Shanghai, China, was destroyed by a terrible fire, in which an American fire engine figured.
—The Germans who have made remittances to Fatherland through Hilley, the New York banker, will lose in the aggregate \$156,000.
—English papers announce that the Queen will emerge from her seclusion this winter and revive the gaieties of the court.

—California is going extensively into the culture of cotton bolls. The yield on an average is worth more than \$150 to the acre.
—The Cincinnati Hebrew Relief Society has spent over twelve thousand dollars this year for the benefit of the poor.
—At fashionable weddings in Philadelphia the bridesmaids enter in pairs, unattended by the groomsmen.
—Alexander B. Stephens' work on the Causes of the War will be published during the first part of December.

—Accounts from Alexandria state that English troops are ordered to assist. There were \$300 million in gold, awaiting transport to Abyssinia.
—The American Wolf in Livestock is now being enlarged to six inches in diameter and 200 feet in depth, which will make it the largest in the world.
—Mr. J. H. Austin, in a letter to the Democratic Union convention of New York city, has declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of Mr. Hoffman, the Tammany nominee.

—The National Republican Executive Committee will meet in Washington on the 11th of a month, to fix the time and place for holding the Republican National Convention for 1868.
—It is generally admitted by Republican members that the resolution of the majority, on the Committee on Enforcement will be rejected by a decided majority of votes.
—It is said that Shepard, a Massachusetts wife murderer, is sorry that he will not be hanged for a year yet, as he wants to haunt his mother-in-law.

—Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in New York Wednesday last. The first was accompanied by a rumbling sound, resembling a distant thunder.
—The land slide at Vicksburg continues, extending about half a mile along the river, and has done much damage. Several new and valuable stores will have to be rebuilt.
—A fellow has been arrested in London for setting a train of youths, thieves. It was shown that he had a school and gave regular lessons in thievery.

—The Journal des Debats says that the last census at Babel-el-Bahia has been the best in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 33,000 francs there, and "no adventure, not a scandal, not a scandal."
—There is a report that 70 families are about to emigrate from Johnston, Pennsylvania, to Kentucky, where they have secured 20,000 acres of land on the Licking River, about fifty miles from Cincinnati.

—The Kentucky Democracy are making provision for the widow of the late Governor Helm, and the Legislature is about to be petitioned to allow her the salary to which her husband's term would have entitled her.
—The creation of Allen, Larkin and Gould, by the English Government, for their participation in the rescue of Fenians at Manchester, will be a policeman was killed, is generally condemned as unwise and cruel.

—Some one who exhumed from the recesses of the Surrogate's office, in New York, a day or two since, the will of Tom Paine, proves, by extracts from it, that the author of "Common Sense," and the "Age of Reason," firmly and devoutly believed in the existence and omnipotence of a God.
—The New York Tribune, alluding to the probable defeat of a Convention in South Carolina, says: "With North Carolina and Georgia reconstructed, as there is little doubt will be the fact, the Palmetto State will be in a position to illustrate how the difference in the two systems, or rather between the one and no system."

—Thurston Wood, a wise old political rat, sees the leak in the Radical ship and prepares to get out of the way of danger in good season. The danger is impeachment. He says the Republican party cannot afford it, for the ultra action of Congress has lost them the ascendancy in a great or the largest States of the Union.
—At a steep-chase held near Montreal, a few days ago, a platform, holding 300 people, came down with a crash upon a bar which was kept beneath it, fearfully crushing those who were gathered around the counter. One man named Stewart, a noted gambler, was crushed to death with a pack of cards in his hands. Several other persons were injured, but none fatally.

—Baron Von Beust has issued a note in which he declares the maintenance of the temporary power of the P. P. is necessary for the peace of Europe. Prussia has agreed to the proposition for a general European conference. It is reported that France and Austria have concluded a secret treaty, in which they pledge themselves to maintain the entire integrity of the Turkish Empire.
—A London correspondent says that Miss Bradstreet, first publisher, Mr. Tinsley (who died suddenly last year), called the elegant villa he built for himself at Putney "Audley House," in grateful remembrance of the "Lady" to whose "Secret" he was indebted for fortune; and Miss Bradstreet herself, through her man of business, has recently purchased a stately mansion of Queen Anne's style, at "Clifford House," at Richmond.

—Hon. Robert J. Walker is waiting a letter recommending the immediate resumption of specie payments. This is to be effected, he thinks, by a foreign loan, which he believes can be obtained at par in gold, at six per cent. He also recommends the abolishment of the internal revenue system, and all internal taxes, except those on liquor and tobacco, which, if properly collected, would yield \$121,000,000 annually. The national banking system should be sustained.

—Virginia was recently hung in London for the murder of his mistress, to all the while protesting his innocence, and insisting that the woman committed suicide. A new case is now pending that poor Virginia was judicially murdered, simply because he had not enough money to pay counsel and hunt up witnesses. One can now understand why the unfortunate man fought his executors upon the scaffold and died struggling and shrieking.

—The condemned Fenian prisoners at Manchester, before being hanged, it is said, made an appeal to the American Consular, Mr. Adams, at London, to interfere for their lives. Whether they did so is not known, but O'Brien, alias Gould, one of the hanged Fenians, wrote to the Minister, and in reply received the following from the Secretary of Legation: "Sir: By the direction of Mr. Adams I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 14th instant. From information received from a reliable source, he finds that you are the same Michael O'Brien who was tried and sentenced to execution at Liverpool, in 1859. You then received efficient protection from the United States Consul at that place not to be returned again in any danger, and Mr. Adams requests to learn that you have failed to follow that prudent advice."

—A specimen of one of the proposed international exiles of two French men, recently struck by the government of France, has been presented to the President, through Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles.

delegates from the United States to the International Monetary Conference, who has just returned from Paris. The coin is twenty-four millions in diameter, very slightly exceeding that of the present half eagle of the United States and the sovereign of Great Britain. It bears on the reverse the emblem inscription: "Five Dollars—Twenty-five Francs," and is a type of the proposed monetary union of the three nations. It is adopted by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, this international coin, less than the present half eagle, and the sovereign of Great Britain, the common ration and emblem of the respective nations, will circulate side by side in perfect equality and without impediment throughout the world.

Haiti and Jamaica.

In January, 1804, Haiti formally declared its independence, and, since that time, the rulers of the island have shown, by their fondness for rapid and sanguinary changes, their independence of the rules that govern other men. The tendency has been steadily towards a despotic government; and the same race which, in this country, is held to be the only safe guardian of Southern Republicanism, has shown in Haiti an evident love for imperial pomp and power. Dessalines, the first Governor appointed by the Haytiens, assumed the title of Emperor within ten months after his appointment. Christophe, who, in 1807, was appointed a Chief Magistrate, in 1811 declared himself King, and made the King of the Kingdom hereditary in his family. Sorouque, who became President in 1847, made himself Emperor in 1849, created various orders of nobility, and, surrounded by his Dukes of Lemonade, Martoville, of Ginger-Pop, and Knights of St. Faustine, enjoyed all the tawdry splendors of an African barbaric court. Revolution followed revolution, massacre succeeded by massacre, and the Republic was turned out by Republic, until stability and order appear to have become chronic. At this very time another outbreak is imminent. SALNAVE is trembling in his shoes, the Haytiens are eager for King Stork in the place of King Log, and the unhappy diplomats who are obliged to dwell among these heathens feel the dangers and embarrassments of their isolated position. Hayti, since the acknowledgment of the independence of St. Domingo, has had the benefit of an unadulterated negro rule. The African has been supreme; and, in the history of Hayti, may be read the history of any land in which the African is permitted to be the governing power. Change is his great ideal; and a bloody despotism was his ideal of benevolent protection.

Jamaica is another instance. In that island slavery was abolished in 1833, and compensation, amounting to about thirty millions of dollars, was guaranteed by the British Government to the slave owners. To the free blacks was given full equality in the legislative and municipal government, and every effort was made, by religious and charitable associations, to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the negro. It was all in vain. The negro would not work, the exports of the island decreased every season, hundreds of plantations were abandoned, and the whole culminated in the rebellion which broke out a year or two ago. This rebellion was suppressed; but another is now threatened, and the incendiary writers who fomented the first do not intend to rest until they have had the saturnalia repeated; one more opportunity for bloodshed and plunder.

In both Hayti and Jamaica the white race is so small in numbers as to have no great influence upon the blacks. The whites can see the coming trouble, but they cannot avert it; and, far less, can govern others; but they are in the minority, and must bear the brunt of mistaken kindness, and ruinous philanthropy. A negro cannot be made a rational and intelligent being by either Act of Parliament, or Act of Congress. He may be educated and improved; and, after years of privation, may be entrusted with some share of political power. He may be trained, and cultivated, until he is industrious by choice and moral preference, but he cannot, unless by a miracle, become, at one leap, a judicious and sensible being, acquainted with the principles of legislation and a proficient in the plainest truths of public policy. Any attempt to force the negro beyond his own power but makes his weakness and folly the more apparent; and if the blacks in the South were as numerous in proportion to the whites as they are in Hayti or the British West Indies, these Southern States would soon be made a very hell upon earth. But the white race cannot be ruled by the black, except by the force of overwhelming numbers; and it may be regarded as certain that the Southern negro, if he remain under control of his present advisers, will play the fool to make his staunchest friends regret that they ever attempted to accomplish, by summary legislation, that which only time and patience could ever hope to do.

Attention has already been called to the patent truth that no man who has health and strength need want for food in the South. It is hard, of course, for men to persuade themselves that the plough may be made more profitable than the pen, and that in the harvest field there is as pure a livelihood as in the counting-house; but the naked fact is working its way against prejudice, and the truth will prevail. Small farms will be made out of large ones, the whole face of the country will gradually change, and the State will become as smiling and prosperous as those Northern States in which the system of small farms and high cultivation has already been carried out with success.

As a proof of what can be done, take the account given by the Orangeburg News of the farming of one man. This one man, with two small sons, has made 400 bushels corn, 60 bushels rice, 4 bales cotton, and an abundance of all kinds of provisions. A colored family working on the same plantation and superior in numbers to the above, made 20 bushels corn, a light bale of cotton, 10 bushels rice, and other articles of produce in proportion. This shows the difference between the white man, working with all his might, and the family of freedmen, working merely to save themselves from starvation.

A gentleman in the same section of country as the foregoing, with three white laborers, and one or two half-breds, made a crop fully equal in every respect to that of thirty colored working hands, on the same ground, in former seasons. Another, with three plough hands and three half-breds, all white, made 500 pounds indigo, 2 bales cotton, 50 bushels corn, 160 bushels peas, 60 bushels rice, 300 gallons syrup, ran a grist mill for the benefit of himself and neighbors, made pickles and potatoes in abundance, realized \$100 from the sale of watermelons, all on lands counted poor.

But there is more significant instance than either that has been already mentioned. Two young men, in Christ Church Parish, hired a piece of land and planted long cotton. They had no help whatever, and depended entirely on their own labor. Their whole time was not even taken up in attending to the crop, but the result was that these two young men made and sent to market six bales of sea island cotton, weighing 1800 lbs. each. This cotton has been sold at one dollar per pound, and, therefore, realized eight hundred dollars. Such was the money value of the labor of two young men who took time by the forelock and went willingly to work.

This is the one true system of agriculture. Small farms, well worked; diversified crops, so as to save the land from exhaustion; attention first to food, and last to planting for a market. This plan will succeed and be profitable on the poorest land, and is equally applicable to the richest.

WANTS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER. By the month, day, or job. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO HOUSEWORK. For a small family. Apply at 180 W. 11th Street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A WHITE MAN. A white man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF AFRICAN. AFRICAN, formerly agent of the Southern Literary Messenger. This is a full and entire new edition of the work, and is the best of the kind. AFRICAN has enjoyed unusual success in the preparation of the work, and is now in the hands of the printer. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO., 140 Broadway, New York. Nov. 29/67. 1*

WANTED—AN AGENT—ONE CHANCE IN A LIFETIME. A man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION. A young lady, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER. A man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

MERCHANTS, DEALERS, TRADERS, OR ANYBODY requiring the services of an agent, or a man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

HOUSE WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 TO \$20 A DAY. A man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A man, who has been in the army, and is now in the service of the Government, is looking for employment. Inquire at 14 Broad-street. Nov. 29/67. 1*

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MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. Will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, at the South Carolina Hall. Nov. 29/67. 1*

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MUSEUMS.

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